## STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, NEW HANOVER COUNTY. Spring Term, 1864. Robert N. Bloodworth, John W. Bloodworth, and others. In Equity.

Exparte. TOY VIRTUE of a decree of the Court in this cause made B at Spring Term 1864, I will expose to sale, at public auction, in the Town of Wilmington, on Tuesday, the 26th day of July, 1864, the tracts of land set forth in the petition, viz : One tract on the East side of Burgaw Creek, bounded on the North by the lands of Jere. Hand; on the South and East by the lands of William B. Player, and on the West by the lands formerly belonging to Jesse J. Croom. Said tract containing, by estimation, four hundred

and thirty (430) acres. One other tract in Middle Sound District, in said county. adjoining the lands of John A. Sanders, I T. Alderman and others. Said tract, by estimation, five hundred and fifty Terms-Credit of twelve months with approved securi-

A. M. WADDELL, C. & M. E. June 16th

STATE OF MORTH CARCLINA, DUPLIN COUNTY,

Court of Fleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1964. James F. Shine, Assignee of L. R. Edwards and wife, Nascissa Edwards, and Nancy Jones.

John M. Baison and wife, Eliza Baison, Edward Winders and Petition for Partition wife, Lany Winders, Needham Johnson, Issac Johnson, James Johnson and wile, Kitty Ann

Johnson, Anna J. Johnson and Adam Caraway and wife, Betsy . Caraway. T appearing to the sa isfaction of the Court, that the

defendants in this case, Needham Johnson, Isaac Johnson, James Johnson and wife, Kitty Ann Johnson, Anna J. Johnson and Adam Caraway and wife, Betsy Jane Caraway, reside beyond the limits of the State; it is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively at the Court House in Kenans ville, and at three other public places in Duplin County, and also is the Wilmington Journal, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this Petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court and answer the Petition, the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them. JOHN J. WHITEHEAD, Clerk.

2:9-1t-39-51\*

HEADQUARTERS CAPE FEAR, ) WILMINGTON, N. C., March 30, 1864.

It having been ascertained that traitors in our midst have been in the habit of communicating information to tor. the enemy through our lines on the White Oak River and elsewhere, all crossing of these lines, except by permisaton from these Headquarters, is hereby prohibited. Offi cers commanding out-posts of this command will arrest and send to these Headquarters all persons infringing this By Command of Maj. General Whiting:

JAMES H. HILL, Maj. & A. A. General.

WILMINGTON, N. C., JULY 14, 1864.

WE have received sundry letters and notes from different portions of this county, expressive of a desire that the candidates for the office of Sheriff should canvass expression of this desire, is that one of the three candi-

dates is personally unknown to a large number of the people of the county. It is for the candidates themselves to do as may seem best in the matter of canvassing. We make this refer | reer is that he effected this by a system of ence to the matter as occupying less space than a publication of the different communications sent would

Ir would rain if it could, but since it cannot, it drops a few tears in pure vexation, and this is the nearest approach to a shower with which we are favored.

CONTRIBUTIONS .- We cheerfully acknowledge the receipt of the following contributions for the sufferers of Washington, N. C., and will forward the amount without delay to the proper person, as requested:

Patrick Murrhy, of Sampson County ..... \$ 50 00 Luke McClammy, of New Hanover Co...... 20 60 ..... 10 00 Mrs. Julia Ruggles, ..... 30 60 Dawson T. Durhem,

For the Journal.

Special Appeal. In consequence of representations made to the Soldiers Aid Society, of the benefit to be derived from the use of Bavelocks by men in the trenches, the Ladies have dete mined to make five thousand in as short a time as possible. They have written to the Sister Societies in Colum-

bia, Augusta, Atlanta, and Fayetteville, urging that each should contribute a like number, by which means twenty thousand Havelocks will speedily be provided as safe-To enable tie Society in Wilmington to carry out this intention, they make the appeal to consignees and cwners of versels, merchants and others for pieces of damaged goods, as without such assistance the funds at their disposal will not permit them to purchase the necessary mate-

rials. They trust hat gentlemen connected with the block-

ade business will respond with their accustomed liberality. Movements of Specie. The total imports of gold bullion and specie during the first four months of 1864 amounted to £5,533,504, against 25.544,183 in the corresponding period of 1863, and £5. 448,779 in the corresponding period of 1861. The largest contributorice of gold continue to be Australia, Mexico. Sou h America (Brazil excepted.) and the West Indies and the United States. Thus Australia sent us gold to the value of £1,100,168 in the first four months of 1863, against £1,-408,201 in the corresponding period of 1863, and £1,656, 773 in the corresponding period of 1.62; Mexico, South America, and the West Indies. £2 091 441 this year, against £1,555,509 in 1863, and £554,723 in 1862; and the United States, £1,896,828 this year, against £3,116,072 in 1863, and £1,635,287 in 1.62. The total exports of gold bullion and specie in the first four months of 1864 amounted to £5,688. 217, against £5,234,599 in the corresponding period of 1863 and £1,725,784 in the corresponding period of 1862. To these totals France contributed £2,913,277, against £1,-584 848 in 1863, and £1,238 314 in 1862; Spain and the Ca naries £107,707, against £797,137 in 1863, and £ 60,249 in 1862; Egypt, £1 105,659, agains: £586,774 in 1863, and £458, 978 in 1862; and Brazil £135 468, against £458,173 in 1863 and £4 999 in 1862. The total imports of silver builion and specie in the first four months of 1804 amounted to carrying out their plan by seeing their comrades fall capable of turning out such monsters of the deep, even £4,365,440, against £3,612396 in the corresponding period 1863, and £2.994.187 in the corresponding period of 1862. To these totals Beigiom contributed £677,950, against £168,721 in 1863, and £272,947 in 1862; France, £606,220, co, South America, (except Brazil,) and the West Indies. £1.695,654, against £2,418,381 in 1863, and £1,624,979 in 1862. The total exports of silver bullion and specie amounted to £4 166 046 in the first four months of 1864, against £3,979,588 in 1863, and £3,602,774 in 1862. Of the e totals, £749,187 went to France, against £351,454 in 1:63, a. d £238,702 in 1862; and £3,049,566 to Egypt, against 2.035 in 1863, and £3,189,894 in 1862. Of the large total set down to Egypt this year, £755,761 was coin. (chiefly to - China, &c...) and £2,393,806 bullion (chiefly for India ) It re walls from these figures that an equilibrium called upon and administered relief to the wounded. was nearly esta, lished this year between the exports and imports of gold and silver bultion and specie, the total imports having been . 49,898,944, while the total exports

214,187; and in the corresponding period of 1862 the total imports were £8,4:2,9.6, and the total exports £1,328,558. The Atlanta Appeal has the following upon the possible movements of the two armies in that neighbor-

The paramount consideration with General Johnston at this time is the preservation of his army, and we have no idea that he would hazard its existence in the defence of Atlanta or any other particular place which may be subsequently wrested from the possession of the invader. White it is perplexing, as well as humiliating, that so much of our territory aid so many of our towns and cities are surrendered to the enemy, it is no doubt the wisest policy when contrasted with that of saving and preserving our armies. These the country cannot afford to lose, and must be preserved at the expense of territory and everything else. Recognizing this truth, let us then acquiesce in the military necessi- Fort Sumter, firing 125 shots. A little before 11 a. sense. ty which may, for the time being, drive us from pillar m. Battery Gregg fired two shots at Castle Pinckney. to post, or subject us to the temporary rule of our des- In the afternon Battery Haskell opened on Gregg, firing pised and hated invaders. Even if Atlanta must be five shots. Considerable activity was observed amongst given up, which we do not believe, we feel that Sher- the enemy's shipping. man is a whipped man the day he enters the town. He | On James Island all is quiet. The enemy, we learn, cannot and will not be permitted to hold his position have left the Island. On John's Island the Yankees pression of their views on all the subjects which conhere in the heart of an enemy's country, and so far are believed to have again landed yesterday afternoon, from his base of supplies. He will not be here long be- though not in any considerable force. fore he will begin seriously to study his lines of retreat. We learn that the smallness of the number of our With this conviction on our mind, we shall not enter- casualties in the desperate fight on John's Island, Sat- expose of the views of candidates; for there is reason months.

Wilmington Iournal.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA-WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 21, 1864.

tain the least feeling of despondency on being compell- | urday morning, was owing to the fact that the air was | to fear that there are men now offering to represent them nation.

Supreme Court.

PRARSON, C. J.—In Lloyd vs. Durham, from Orange, Judgment reversed, venire de novo. In Gaither vs. Ferebee, from Davie, error, venire de novo. In States vs. Rea, from Mecklenburg, no error. In Smith vs. Thomas, in equity, from Daplin, directing a decree for plaintiff. In Shaffaer vs. Fogleman, directing a sale of the land. In Roberts vs. Roberts, from Cleaveland, in equity; heirs at law to execute deeds, &c.-reference for account of rents and profits. In Summey vs. Patton, in equity, from Buncombe, declairing plaintiff not entitled to that part of fund in defendant's bands arising from sale of tan yard. In Patton us. Patton, in equity, from Buncombe, decree for

plaintiff. In Worth vs. Gray, in equity, from Randolph, bill dismissed with costs. By Manix, J - In Johnson vs. Olive, Johnston, af firming the judgment. In Reaves vs. Chambers, from Orange, judgment reversed and venire de novo. In Woodford vs. Higley, from Lincoln, affirming the judgment. In State vs. Drake, from Davie, errorjudgment for the State. In State vs Sam, from Davie no error. In Herbert vs. Sanderson, from Clay, demurrer sustained and information quashed. In Melver vs. Worthy, in equity, from Chatham, dismissing the bill. In Lynch vs. Bitting. in equity, from Yadkin, dismissing bill at plaintiff's costs. In King vs. Mc-

Kinney, in equity, from Surry, dissolving injunction. In Croosland vs. Shober, dismissing the bill. By BATTLE, J .-- In Murchison vs. McNeill, from Cumberland, affirming the judgment. In Walker vs. Walker, from Orange, judgment reversed and venire ne novo. In State vs. Cody, from Lincoln, no error -In Smith vs. N. C. R. R. Company, from Macon, affirming the judgment. In Higdon vs. Chastaine, from Macon, judgment affirmed. In Plemmons vs. Frisby, from Buncombe, judgment affirmed. In Smith vs. Smith, from Johnston, decree for plaintiff. In McLane vs. Mallett, in equity, from Chatham, demurrer sustained and bill dismissed. In Briggs vs. Henson, in equity, from Gaston, order reversed, injunction dissolved in part. In Wilkins vs. Harris, from Rutherford, order affirmed. In Conly vs. Kincaid, in equity, from Burke, plaintiff entitled to a share as administra-

Resignation of Chase. The voluntary abandonment of the Yankee frances by the man who has upheld them through so many feverses, in view of the circumstances in which it takes place, is a most significant event. After herculean exertions, and a long series of expedients, which for boldness and vigor have no parallel in history, he throws up the helm and retires to the hold. It means simply that the chances of saving the ship are all gone, and that she must certainly go down and become a mighty wreck. The Richmond Whig, in commenting on the event, philosophises as follows: "Chase is a man of real abil-

ity. He was, in fact, the ablest man connected with the Washington Administration. He accomplished more than any other financier ever had accomplished bethe county. The reason assigned for the existence and fore. He succeeded for three years in keeping up the value of a paper currency actually greater in preportion to the wants of the community, than was ever before known; and which had expanded its volume with a rapidity entirely unparalled in the annals of finances. And the most remarkable feature of his caexpedients, we will not say, principles directly at variance with all the admitted doctrines of monetary science. He knew very we'l that the crash must come at last. He knew that the vastly inflated currency of the United States was always intrinsically worth less than its nominal value as compared with gold; but he directed all the energies of his genius, and all the power of his unquestionable abilities to the task of keeping it up at least during the war. He did all, probably, that human energy and ability could do. He performed his part of the contract-it was Lincon and Seward who failed to fulfill theirs. With the delusive promise of a termination of the war within ninety days continually held out to him, he struggled for three years against the ceaseless and tremendous operation of laws which had never before been known to " ...... 46 66 yield to statesman or financier. His history during this eventful period is another illustration of the great fact that while general laws may suffer a temporary interference from the intervention of minor disturbing forces, they cannot be permanently checked or modified. The disturbing forces are finally overcome; inferior agencies are swept away; and the general law resumes its in-

exorable and relentless course." "Of course it makes no difference now who may be his successor; ability, mediocrity or idiocy would all be on an equality now in the United States Treasury Department. The case is hopeless. Chase has given it up, and with him vanishes all hope for it. But he leaves it a legacy of embarrassment and ruin to the Washington Government; and retires to chuckle, no doubt, in secret, over the frantic but fruitless efforts of his successors."

Disturbance at Camp Holmes. We have been turnished, says the Raleigh Confederate, by Col. Mallett, with the following official ac-Holmes, by some deserters in the guard house : CAMP OF INSTRUCTION,

Camp Holmes, N. C., July 11th, 1864. Colonel :- I have the honor to enclose discriptive list of two prisoners, who were shot by the Guard, at this Camp last night, in attempting to escape from the Guard House, and to submit the following particulars, viz: It seems that the prisoners succeeded, between | sed of two tremendous engines which we most devoutly the hours of 2 and 3 last night, in unfastening the east door of the guard-house from the inside, without attracting the attention of the guard, but on rushing out two of them were shot. Wheeler, who seized the gun of the sentinel nearest the door, intending to wrest it from him, was shot in the breast, and fell dead after running off a iew steps. Pollard received a severe flesh wound in the thigh while running, which caused him to | will take them our own Government will? How that return and surrender. Other prisoners, intent upon | may be we know not, but England may congratulate following the example of the above, were deterred from | itself on the possession of private ship building yards and the entire guard rush to the rescue. Some confu- without an immediate demand, and with the purchaser sion arising during this firing and rushing to and from | still to present himself. The possession of such yards the guard-house, I am pained to say that two men of is worth far more than the possession of the ships against £310,937 in 1863, and £352,773 in 2862; and Mexi- our guard, while in the zealous performance of their themselves, for the ships may be destroyed or wrecked, duty, were accidentally wounded by their comrades on | but the vards will remain, and will always be capable | post. Their names are as follows: S. M. Wright, of of repairing our losses. Person county, wounded in shoulder; Lewis Anderson, of Orange county, wounded in side. The latter is considered by the Surgeon as dangerously wounded.

the scene and found the officer of the guard on the spot with his whole force. The Surgeons were immediately B. F. Wheeler, a conscript, had been sent to camp by Lt. E Holt, Enrolling officer, Randolph, stating he were £9,854,263. In the corresponding period of 1803 the tried to pass off for less than 45 years of age, but that total imports were £10,156,579, and the total exports £9,being a notorious character, his word must not be relied upon He refused also to report to Enrolling officer and advised his son twice to run from the militia offi-

On being waked by the disturbance, I hastened to

confinement. F. Pollard, also a conscrript, was sent here by Lieut. having deserted from here once beforce in, 1862, was also confined to guardhouse.

Very respectfully your obt. servt. F. J. HAHR, Maj. Comdg. Col. P. Mallett, Com. Cons.

Siege Matters\_Three Hundren und Six y-Eighth

A day of comparative quiet has succeeded the exciting events which varied the montony of the siege during the past week. Seventeen shells were fired at the city yesterday, and but few last night.

About 8 a. m. yesterday Battery Gregg opened on

Opinions of the Judges in the following cases have and face to face with the foe. Charleston Mercury, 12th ints.

A Dis position.

BY JOSH BILLINGS. Josh Billings, being duly sworn, deposes as follows : That, most men had ruther do a smart thing than ew do a good, one.

That, backsliders is a big thing, espeshila on ice. That, there is 2 things in this life for which we are never fully prepared, and that iz twins. That, you kant judge of a man in hiz religion eny

collar or restbands. That, the devil iz alwas prepared to see kompany. That, it is treating a man like a dog tew cut him oph short in his narrative.

That, meny will fale tew be saved simply becauze he haint got enything else tew saive.

That, the vartues ov woman are awl her own, but her frilties have been taut her. That, sum people are fond ov bragging about their

their "grate descend,' iz just what's the matter ov

That, "a little larning is a dangerous thing;" this iz ez true az it iz kommon. That, it is better to fail in a noble enterprize, than ew suckseed in a mean one.

> From the London Times. The Confederate Rams.

A few days ago there lay, as there still lie in the Mersey, two enormous masses which twenty years ago would have been astonishing, if not ridiculous. Encased in massive iron, they are furnished with prows, or beaks, of a form and purpose familiar enough to schoolboys, but till lately exploded in modern warfare. People are slow not only to learn, but even to reflect and to remember, and when it had taken twenty years to remind our naval builders that a ship of war could be moved with steam as well as with three or five banks of oars, it took a longer time for our Admiralty to perceive that the revival of the trireme gave us the opportunity of reviving the rostrum. But here, at last, were two rams capable of doing as much mischief on their own element as the aries of ancient siege operations.—

Afmong them I found a portion of the leading, active, villainous Rebels, who were concerned in my inwere to be employed in the destruction of blockading

A splendid career-not so brilliant, indeed, as that of they had already a history. Consuls had watched their growth, and spies had found their way on deck; correpondence had grown into blue-books about them; the telegraphic wires had been kept continually at work upon them; finally, they had been actually seized; highest responsibility of the Crown had been exercised against them, and had been met by litigation, by suits in various courts, by debates in both Houses, by a correspondence between two worlds, and, as if reality were not enough, forgeries and romances had gathered like barnacles about the monstrous hulls. They had been built on speculation, it was alleged, by a Frenchman; they had been ordered by the Pasha of Egypt; they were simply articles on sale, like a couple of steam plows. Who could say what and whom they were not for? The wits of Washington and New York were busily hosxing the anxious public with alleged reports and correspondence about them. The British Government was menaced with heavy damages for seizing them; with a Confederate quarrel for stopping a legal transac tion; with a Federal war for allowing the equipment of

sion from office for doing either one thing or the Could the twin rams have been conscious of anything, could a thought or a sensation have pierced their thick epidermis, they might have been proud to occupy the attention of mankind and affect the destinies of Governments and nations. But all at once, myth and mystery, litigation and debate; diplomacy and war subsided and disappeared. Nothing remained but the solid hulls and impossible iron. The stroke of a pen across a slip of paper conveyed these famous ships, with all their liabilities and engagements, to the possession of her Britanic Majesty, and condemned them to a preceded me have spoken of the ladies of the South. life of rotting and repairing, pulling to pieces and patching up, a slow decay, and an inglorious death in one of her Majesty's dock-yards, without having once crushed in the flank of a hapless foe.

ships of war; with a Parliamentary defeat and expul-

This is a quick and easy solution of a great difficulty. The impatient public, always looking forward and asking "What next," has been taken aback by the discovery that nothing now is coming, and half a dezen careers, fortunes, controversies, and suits have been capped by an extinguisher. A whole illumination, not to say a possible conflagration, has been put out. The Rams are now as dark as their hundreds of brethren lying in ordinary, waiting for some possible resurrection to the light of day. Even after the announcement last week there was a lingering hope the fire might break out in some form or other. It was hoped that Her count of the attempt to subdue the Guard at Camp | Majesty's Government might be found to have compounded felony, or might be still liable to costs for the seizure. But the previous proceedings, hostile enough in effect, were only against the innocent Rams, not against their owners, while, by the possession of the vessels, the new owners inherited themselves any poss:-

> ble claims in respect of the seizure. The purchase is comprehensive and conclusive. For £220,000, it appears. Government has become posseshope, and most certainly expect, it will never have the least occasion for. But, though this concludes everything as between Government and the Federals, the Confederates and Mr. Laird, it leaves Parliamentary speakers something to say still. Is not the precedent dangerous? Will not man now build all sorts of infernal devices on the speculation that if no belligerent

The stoppage of these rams, first by more force, then by quiet purchase, is all that we have been enabled to do in the enforcement of neutrality. It is a strange comment on neutrarity laws that all we can do, whether by stretch of authority or by good management reaches only the least offensive and most purely defensive munition of war. We cannot prevent the emigration and practical enlistment of men, or the sale of instruments of destruction of all kinds, great and small, or the sale of fast ships, convertible into craisers. All that we can prevent is the sale of ships meant to act only on the defensive, for the protection of ports. The Federals, it appears, may have procured from us every ship, cer. Being sent here under guard he was placed in every man, every gun, every shot and shell, every ounce MESSES EDITORS. of powder, every cutlass employed in blockading a Con-

> must not come to this country. The ram is only a floating fortification. It is incapoccasional sully against a beleaguering host. Yet this comparatively harmless engine, which cannot take the we succeeded in withholding from the belligerents .-With the state of the law we quarrel not. We can only submit. But it is to say the least paradoxical, private, and by his meritorious conduct has arisen from a and we look to time to re-adjust the law to common private soldier to the position which he now occupies.

> From the Salisbury Watchman MAKE THEM COME OUT .- We warn the people of Rowan, and, indeed of the whole State, to demand of | July 13 h all candidates for the Legislature, a full and free excern the public welfare, and especially in reference to the achievement of our independence. We warn the pecple to be on their guard, and to demand a thorough infant son of Samuel G. and Caroline A. Bringloe, aged 13

ed to hand over the city to his temporary rule and domi- very still at the time, and after the enemy's first volley in the Legislature who are unsound. Men whose pothe smoke hung heavily over the scene of action, com- sitions have encouraged the enemy, and perplexed and pletely obscuring the assailing lines; and before the air distressed their Confederate friends. Men who have had cleared our men were within the entrenchments, shirked almost every burden in connection with our great struggle for independence that they possibly could; who have neither shown their liberality in a public or private way, to soldiers or others, but have steadily aimed to maintain such a position as that they could say to the enemy, (should be ever overpower us.) I have

done nothing for which I should suffer-I have done nothing I was not obliged by the Confederate Government to do, and ought, therefore, to be protected .-There are men who have not yet resolved to be free from the Lincoln Government, but who still linger in the plain, looking back with longing eyes, at the curling more than you kan judge hiz shurt by the size ov the flames which wrap the fabric of the old Union, as did collar or restbards. mighty has rent that Union, and now guides this devestating war which is consuming every element of its former strength, they yet linger and gaze and long to return. But it is gone, and vain are the hopes of those who look for its re-establishment, and bas ly false are they to the sacred aspirations of those noble patriots of the land who have given their sons and their property so freely to build up in its stead a resting place for constitutional liberty. Let the people at home awake ancestors, and their grate descend, when in real fack to the danger of trusting any man, at a time like this, without the most unequivocal assurance of his fidelity to the great cause of our country. Trust not those That, a woman kant keep a secret nor let enybody who refuse to trust you with a free declaration of their views. They will deceive and grieve you in the end. They will disappoint your dearest hopes and sacrifice your dearest interests to save themselves from the fury of the storm now sweeping the land. Apply all the

Brownlow to New York,

tests in your power to know the man you trust with

power before he gets your commission in his pocket;

your fear cometh.

for he can then laugh at your suxiety, and mock when

SPEECH OF "OLD SMUT THE PARSON."

Delivered in New York city; at a meeting for the Relief of sick and wounded soldiers:

Parson Brownlow who was the last speaker, said that he was recovering from illness, and had no desire to deliver - an address. On my return to Knoxville some six months ago I found the jail in which the R bels were kind enough to lodge me for three months, filled to overflowing with another class of beings.

No doubt they were meant for the Confederates, and carceration, guarded by Union soldiers. They were to be sent across the mountains to Camp Chase, and curiosity induced me to see how they would look going through the operation I had gone through. I looked the Alabama, but not less useful—awaited them; but on with a fort of malignant pleasure, my mind occupied with only one reflection, " Every dog has his day."-(Laughter)

Standing on the corner of Jay and Cumberland streets, less than five weeks ago, in Koxville, while an artillery regiment of colored gentlemen came in that town, a prominent rebel, a gentleman personally friendly to me, tapped me on the shoulder and said, "Brownlow, I know you are a Southern man. How does that thing look in your eyes?"

"Sir," said 1, "a little more than two years ago when I lay through the cold winter in this jail which towers above cur heads, denied the blessings of fire, bedclothes or any comforts, frequently marched in and out by blacks in Rebel uniform with muskets, taking the place of their young masters who were smoking cigars and drinking liquor at the hotel of Knoxville.

As I marched to prison the guards would say, "step a little quicker you d-d old Lincolnite, or I will put this bayonet into you." "Sir," said I, that looked very bad to me, this looks a good deal better." "But," he continued, "in all sober earnestness, Brownlow, are you in favor of arming negroes to fight white men?"

And if I had the power, Sir, I would arm and unicrm in the Federal habliments, every wolf, and panther and catamount, and tiger, and bear in the mountains of America; every crocodile in the swamps of Florida and South Carolina; every negro in the Southern Confederacy, and every devil in hell and pandemonium. This war, I say to you, must be prosecuted with a vim and a vengeance, until the Rebellion is put down. if it exterminates from the face of God Almighty's green earth every man, woman, and child south of Mason and Dixon's line. [Cheers.] Those who have

I bear testimony of my own knowledge to the inflaence of, and the indomitable courage of the ladies of the Southern Confederacy. The most wealthy, the best educated, the most refined among them have planted themselves in their doors and piazzas and have run their husbands, sons, nephews, uscles, and brothers cut in the

"Go, volunteer and fight, or I will disown you forever," and when the Yankees met them and they fell, the Southern women complacently folded their arms and thanked God that they died in a good and glorious cause, fighting for the independence of the South.

But when the Yankees had stolen one of their negroes they would howl as if the devil from hell was after them. The only way to reach the tender sensibilities of a Southern woman is to get after her negroes. Kill her husband, and she thanks God that he died in a good cause; but steal one of her negroes, she will howl and whine as if the devil himself were after her. In the New Testament an occasion similar to this is spoken of, only it was a feast. Ladies and gentlemen | mation calling out every one between 17 and 55, to report were invited to attend. Various were the excuses sent : one had bought a farm; another says, I bought a yoke of oxen; I must prove my steers. A fourth says, I ought to go, but it is utterly impossible-I have married a wife-I cannot go.

So you see, according to the Scriptures, one woman can pull ten steers. I am glad to find the women pulling in this giorious cause. Pull on, and prosecute the war. Let us carry it on. We will get through with it after a while. We have been fooling with the matter at the North. The South is terribly in cernest, and always has been.

You have not felt the effects of the war in the loyal States, but you are going to now. I know that little man Grant-he is the right man in the right place. I am willing to see Richmond captured by him ; but, if I | the President. had my way, I should choose that Richmond and Char- Portions of the New York troops have started for Maryeston should be taken alone by negro troops, commanded by Butler the Beast.

Sherman has got the finest army in all the worldnot less than 150,000 all told. He is gradually advancing into the heart of the Southern States. He will take that country. Grant will take Richmond. And we will crowd them into the Guif of Mexico and drown all the railroad property, was burned on the 7th; and on the entire race as the devil did the hogs in the Sea of the 8th advices from Harper's Ferry say that the Confede-

When we come out of the war we will come out with 500,000 or 600,000 of the best soldiers, who have got their hand in and would as soon have their hand in a Parksburg and Combertand. No state nent of the position little longer as not. Then I am in favor of giving Old of the Confederates on the Stla is given beyond the mention England a turn. [Cheers] We can whip the Southern Confederacy; we can

take in France and England, the whole civilized world. and I want to carry it on until we whip out all God's

. 188 :- I notice in the Journal of yesterday a Card over federate port ; but if the Confederates want the means | the signature of " New Hanover," proposing the name of Prior, Enrolling officer 8th Congressional district, and of callying forth and sinking the foe at their gates, they one of our most talented and gallam young citizens, Col. JOHN D. BARRY, as a suitable person to represent us in the next Legislature.

I am glad to see the name proposed. The honor is justly can only just do, as it were militia work, and make an could not have been made. Col. Barry is a young man of acknowledged ability, of sterling integrity, unternished by political taint, a tried patriot; and a better soldier the Confederacy has not produced since the commencement of initiative, and which meets the active operations the war. He justly merits, and will doubtless receive, in of war with a simple negative, is the on'y thing that this his native county, the largest vote that has been polled for many elections past. Success to the gallant soldier AN OLD VOTER. Col. Barry enlitted at the commencement of the war as a

> July 10th, 1864. WE are authorized to announce the name of JAMES CASHWELL as a candidate to represent Bladen county in the next Legislature in the House of Commons.

DIED.

In Wilmington, on Sunday morning, July 10th, SAMUEL

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1 square, of 10 lines or less, for each and every in-

Special Notices will be charged \$4 per square for each andevery insertion.

All Obituaries and private publications of every character, are charged as advertisements.

AT No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under any circumstances, be admitted.

Gov. Bradford's superb country residence, six miles from Baltimore, on the Charles St. Avenue, and several other houses were burned by Harry Gilmore on the 11th. Bradford's library and private papers were all consumed. This caused dispatches to say that an intense feeling of resent ment prevailed.

TELEGRAPHIC

ntered according to the Act of Congress, in the year

FROM FICHMOND.

The New York Herald of the 9th says that a terrible pan

dered them incapable of giving any clear account of what

evacuated by Hill's forces. They have also withdrawn

is transpiring around them. Harper's Ferry has been

Nothing important from Upper Potomac was received

The Danish war has been resumed. There was great ex-

FROM PETERSBURG.

Considerable cannonading on our right this evening.

Grant is evidently sending more troops to Washington.

FIGHT IN MARYLAND, &c.

The Washington Chronicle of the 10th centains the fol-

An official report from Mej. Gen. Wallace, just received.

etates that a battle took place between the forces under

his command and the rebels forcer, at Monceacy to day,

commencing at 9 A. M., and continuing until 5 P. M., that

our forces were at length overpowered by superior forces

He reports that Col. Seward, of the New York Artillery,

was taken prisoner; that the enemy is at least twenty

thousand strong, and that Brig. Gen. Faylor was also ta-

ken prisoners; that our troops behaved well but suffered

Another plot against Napoleon has been discovered.

rolling stock has been removed to Philadelphia.

Dispatches say that there are some encouraging features,

Dispatches at 8 p. m., say that the Rebel cavalry are all

but it was not prudent to publish them. The Ashland

Iron Work, 14 miles from Baltimore, have been destroyed.

over Baltimore county, but it is not feared that they will

Sullivan's advance guard of Hunter's command is repor-

ted captured at Martinsburg, with numerous stores and a

A telegram from Harrisonburg says that the rebel force

that the people were not responding freely, and says that

the authorities at Washington to-day authorize men to be

mustered in by companies, which yesterday they refused

The Yankees says their loss at the Monocacy fight was

The rebels have levied a contribution of twenty thou-

A dispatch from Baltimore, at seven o'clock, says that

the enemy are on the York road, seven miles from the

A force of fifteen hundred rebel cavalry have gone to-

wards the Baltimore and Philadelphia Railroad, to burn the

bridge over the Susquehanna river. At last accounts the

It is reported that the rebels had struck the Baltimore

and Washington Railroad at Laurel Factory, but the

Chronicle says that it was not believed, because tele-

graphic communication was still kept up with Baltimore

Firing was heard at Harper's Ferry on the 10th, which

is unexplained. The Chronicle says that Gen. Howe is get-

The rebels have burnt many buildings, both public and

A special despatch to the Chronicle from Baltimore, says

that the opinion is prevalent that this is a real movement

against Washington. The rebels are at Rock Hill, Mary-

the papers make no mention of the forces engaged in it.

The evening dispatches from newspaper correspondents

No charge in the position of affairs for the last three

some firing has taken place between the sharpshooters.

Gov. Brown arrived here last evening. He is urging for

ward everything to the desence of Atlanta. His procia-

FROM ATLANTA-NORTHERN NEWS.

Portions of the Yankee army are on the South side

Skirmishing across the river continues near the bridge.

Yankee papers of the 9th inst., have been received.

There is intense excitement in Pennsylvania and Maryland

Five nundred feet of the bridge at Harper's Ferry, and

The raid is reported to have been very destructive on the

Hunter is reported to have united with Seigle by way of

The World of the 7th repo as Grant being largely rein-

European advices of the 25th June say that Captain

Semmes will embark on a new steamer in August, sup. 0.

A Committee in London, b ended by Admiral Auson,

sword of Captain Semmes, sank with the Alabama.

raising a fund by guinea subscriptions, to replace the

considerable sum for the at are object has been raised in

says that he had ample time to pick him up, but the En-

The Conference in regal d to Danish affairs has adjourn-

England has ordered the requipment or thirty thousand

MA AYLAND.

Peace rumors have cause all an improvement in funds.

Commander Winslow clai ms Semmes as his prisoner, and

Sherman's headquarters are near Veniogo Station.

at Atlanta, receives the approval of all classes.

Everything is quiet below that point.

from which the Yankees retreated.

rates had left there.

ton \$1 54.

Treasury.

Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

ances indicated heavy work.

sed to be the Rappabannock ..

counts of the rebel invas ion.

glish yacht stele him.

day of fasting, humiliation and prayer.

and not advance us towards t he rebei army.

forced from points less vital ! han Hichmond.

The enemy is massing on our right near Roswell.

ATLANTA, July 12th, 1864.

ATLANTA, July 13th, 1864.

of the enemy and were forced to retire in disorder.

severe loss. He is retreating to Bultimore.

ic which seized upon the inhabitants of the border coun-

RICHMOFD, July 12th, 1864.

PETER: BUEG, July 13th, 1864.

PETERSBURG, July 13th, 1864.

WASEINGTOTN, July 10th-1 A. M.

EDWIN M. STANTON,

District of Georgia.

be nearly played out.

officers.

To Maj Gen. Dix:

No gold quotation.

enter the City.

peremptorily to do.

sand dollars on Middletown.

bridge was not burned.

ting in the rebelrear.

prive, in Hagerstown.

damage to us.

crose to the fort.

land, sixteen miles Northwest.

one thousand.

t the War Department last night.

eitement in England on the subject.

Gold on the 8th was quoted at 275%.

1863, by J. S. THEASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the Dis-

Gunpowder bridge, on the Philadelphia Railroad was burned at noon on the 11th; also nine cars and mails. It trict Court of the Confederate States for the Northern is also reported that Bush River and Stemmer Run bridges have been burned-Baltimore is now cut off from all telegraph and railroad communication, except to Washington, and apprehensions exist that communication with that city will soon be in-

Refugees are pouring into Baltimore from all quarters .ties of Maryland and Pennsylvania, appears to have ren- The force engaged in the fight at Monacacy was the sixt Bradford's house was burned by order of Bradley John on, in retaliation for the burning of Gov. Letcher's house. from Green Castle and Hagerstown. The raid appears to The house of Cochrane Daval, Adjutant, was also burnt. The Secessionist in Baltimore are very confident, and sav that Washington will be shelled if not captured. The Bank and Insurance Companies all deposited their valuables on board of a steamer chartered for the purpose. and were ready to leave at a moment's notice. Arrangements were made to remove the archives from

Annapolis. Two morning trains from Philadelphia were

overhauled at Magnolia, twenty miles from Baltimore, and

A portion of Fitz Lae's command was engaged in a Maj Gen Frankijn captured. One of the trains is reported to have been recaptured. skirmish with the enemy near Lee's Mill, fourteen miles Hunter's forces occupied Martinsburg and Hagerstown from here, yesterday evening, driving them back and capon the 11th, but the rebels held the South Mountain turing thirty-three prisoners, including two commissioned Dispatches say the whole force operating around Balti-more city is not over one thousand cavalry under Harry Gil more, and yet the American says they have the city sur-

It is reported that Gen. Tyler has escaped. Grant has sent word if the forces around Baltimore and Washington can take care of those places, and repulse the rebels, he can attend to Richmond satisfactorily. Telegraphic communication was re-established with Philadelphia Monday night. The last despatches from Battimore say the Rebel Cavalry were within three miles of the city. The Rebel forces were in line of battle near the first toll gate, out on seventh street road, three miles from Washington. On Sunday afternoon there was fighting on Tarrytown from three o'clock uitil nine, P. M., during which the Federals were driven in five miles. Tue Rebel shells were falling within two miles of the coutre of the ci y. Lincoln and Stanton rode to the front on Monday evening. Ab ut two o'clock on Monday evening there was severe exirmishing, and eight or ten houses destroyed near the Rebei line of bat le, to prevent them being used

as defences for the Rebels. The Rebels were in large force on Blair's farm at Silver Spring. A Press dispatch from Baltimore represents the excite-The Chronicle editorially says, that within sight of the ment as intense and on the increase, and no one is allowed capital, armed hosts are thundering defiauce to the consti-Frederick was evacuated by the Yankees and occupied. tuted an borities of the nation. The Chrenicle says Washhe papers say, by Breckinridge, with twelve thousand ington is the best fortified city in America, and seems opeful. Parties in Washington have been arrested for manufacturing recession flags. The Governor of Maryland had issued a proclamation in Dispatches from Grant's Headquarters of the 10th, say

Baltimore on the night of the 9th, saying that danger was that the raid on Maryland is looked on here as a mere flasimminent, and every loyal man must prepare to meet the co. We know but very few of Lee's troops that hav rebel torce now approaching the city. The Mayor of Balleit here. About daylight on the 11th, the Florida captured and Sidell had another interview with Napoleon on the 28thturned a bark in tow of a steam tug just outside of Cap Henry. Three gunboats were sent from Baltimore in pur-

PRTER: BUSG, July 13th, 1864. The Washington Chronicle of the 11th inst., contains over FELLOW-SOLDIERS AS D CHIZERS OF DUPLIN three columns of telegraphic news in reference to the in-COUNTY. vasion; all press dispatches. There is nothing official save In response to solicitations, which it would not be just dispatch from Wallace to Seward, saying that Colonel to disregard, I aunounce myself a candidate to represent you in the House of Commons of the next Legislature .-The following is believed to be all of interest in the My opinions, with regard to questions of public policy, are press dispatches: Ten thousand men are armed and reflected in my course of action for the past three years. marching to the different fortifications in Baltimore. I feel the most profound interest in our struggle for inde-At G A. M. on the 10th the rebels out the Northern Conpendence, and heartily endorse the measures adopted for tral Bailway fifteen miles from Baltimore. The Baltimore its accomplishment. I regret that the exigencies of the and Ohio Railroad is greatly damaged and most of the

service will deprive me of the privilege of mingling with you prior to the election, but assure you, if honored with your confidence, my best efforts shall be employed in guarding the interest of my County and State. RUBERT B. HOUSTON, Co. D, 3d Reg't N. C. Intantry,

Army Northern Virginia July 7. TO THE VOTERS OF BRUNSWICK COUNTY, IN compliance with the wishes of many friends in the army and among citizens, I announce myself a candidate for Sheriff in Brunswick county, in the election in August next. Bing in the army, I shall not have an opportunity of soliciting the suffrages of the voters in person. I am known in the county. I have been in service two years .should the people elect me to the position, I shall be grate-

ful for their partia ity, and direct every available effort to their public and personal interest. Should some other be their choice, I shall quietly acquiesce in their decision, and devote myself cheerfully, as before, to the service of my country as a soldier.

Co. G, 36th N. C. T.

CAMP OF THE ISTH N. C. T., NEAR LIBERTY MILLS, VA., Feb. 6th, 1864. THE UNDERSIGNED respectfully announces to the citizens and soldiers of Bladen County, that he is a candidate for the office of Sheriff of said County, and would be preased to receive their support. If elected he piedges himself to discharge the duties of the office with the same fidelity and zeal which he trusts has characterized him as

BENJ. F. RINALDI, Capt. Co. A, 18th N. C. T. March 2nd, 1864.

FELLOW-CITIZENS AND SOLDIERS OF SAMP SON CO., N. C.: At the solicitation of several friends, I have consented at Grants headquarters, on the 6th, say that the invasion to aunounce myself a candidate for the sheriffalty of our of Maryland is believed to be ansignificant, at Richmond County. Being connected with the army, -in which capoemy I have been near three years, and being denied at present even the privilege of a lur.ouga,-it is impossible for me to see and talk with you as I wish to do, and hence this declaration. I consider it a time ill-suited to the disassion of political issues, and think the agitators and days. The enemy are in position on the North side of the riesters could better serve the country by entering the army. I can only promise my friends, if elected, an undring energy and importial action in the discharge of the with occasional artillery firing from the enemy, without duties which are a nached to the posit on. And if defeated I will passively bow to your d. cision,-knowing that you A small force is reported on this side of the river, about eight miles above the railroad bridge. They keep very generally "do things well,"

ISAIAH HERRING, lut Sergt. Co. " Sampson Arthery. Fort Caswell, N. U., June 1st, 1864. A Camb.

TO THE CITIZENS AND SOLDIERS OF ONSLOW GENTLEMEN :- Having received the earnest and repeated onentation of many of you to become a caudidate for a seat in the lower house of the next Legislature of North Carolina; and as I am permanently disabled, I oneerfully omply with the request of my friends. If I was able to ske the field I do not believe my friends would wish to take me from it, and I can assure you, gentlemen, that I shou d not think of asking you to secure me from its dangers by giving me a reat in the Legislature. I should do in consequence of the occupation of Harper's Ferry on the as I did in the beginning of the war : go forward to the Maryland heights, and at the same time cortions of the support of those who are so nobly contending for our rights and independence. With regard tomy position, I flatter Confederate force menaced Hager town and Frederick, mysell with the belief that my course has been such as to clearly define it upon the great and all absorbing subject twelve thousand militia in addition to those cailed for by of peace, which we all desire so much. I can only say votes to elect me to the honorable positi n to which I aspire, I shall go there piecged to doull in my power to bring about a speedy and honorable peace; and to be then, as in the army, on all occasions in my piece, care The Governor of Massachusetts calls for five thousand colunteers for garrison duty for one hundred da a near facily guarding the intere ; and honor of the beate and my Constituens. my official duties will prevent my canvasing the County. General Wallace reports on the 8th that he repulsed the Confederates the evening previous at the bridge over Mo-

but knowing that the parnotte people of Othiow are always right, I shall encertuity submit to their decision whatever And am, gentiemen,

Your rumble servant, E PORTER. Capt. Co. E, 3rd N. C. Troops. June 23.

10 THE VOTERS OF DUPLIN COUNTY. GENTLESEN AND BROTHER BULDIERS:-I anof their losing Harper's Ferry.
Gold in New York on the 8th was quoted at 270. Cot nonnee myself a candidate for a seat in the next House of ommons of the state Legislature. Being a soldierin the ist N. C. Cavilry, Co. I, it prevents me from seeing of Fersanden has accepted the position of Secretary of the minging with the voters of Dupila County; therefore I am to topes out my opponents will not take any nodus no-Lincoln has appointed the first Thursday in August as a vantage of my absence. Not knowing what may come before the Legislature, I have but one promise to make to Yankee officers report that Grant demanded, on the 31, my friends, if I am fortunate enough to be elected. I shall the unconditional surrender of Petersburg, and if not comendeavor to promite the interest of the State and County of Lupin as lar as my skill and ability will a znic. I am plied with, a reasonable time would be allowed for removing the women and children before the attack, and appearill a Democrat and also as a rong a necessionist as ever lived or died. Acts are loader than words. I have been in Washington reports of the 7 th, state that one hundred of

Grant's guns cover Peterson g. He could destroy the city the service three years the 4th of July next. WE ARE AUTHOR ZED to announce to the citizens and to giers of Duplin Courty, tost JOHN R. WALLAGE is a and date to represent them in the House of Commons of Le next Legis acure o' North Carolina.

Jane 30 h, 1864. WIE ARE AUTORIZED TO asnounce Col. 8. J.

COBB as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Robeson County, at the election in August next.

WE SESPEC FULLY recommend the following ticket to the voters of New Hanover County, both soldiers and ci izens, for members of the next Legislature.

JOHN A. TAYLOR, of Wilmington. FOR THE COMMONS:

Capt. K. B. POWERS, Co. K, 3rd Regt. N. C. T. Berg . H. S. AVERETT. Co. B. 1st N. C. Pattalion. BOLDIERS AT FORT CAEPBELL.

FOR THE SENATE:

YANKEE REPORTS OF THE REBEL INVASION OF PETE REBURG, July 14, 1864-1, P. M
The Washington Chror sicle of the 12th contains full ac-